MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

GODLOVE S. ORTH

DECEMBER 18TH 1882.

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Goldsboro S. Orth

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

GODLOVE S. ORTH

(A REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA),

DELIVERED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND IN THE SENATE,

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

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JOINT RESOLUTION for the printing of certain eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Godlove S. Orth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late GODLOVE S. ORTH, a member of the Forty-seventh Congress from the State of Indiana, twelve thousand copies, of which three thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, and nine thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said Godlove S. Orth to accompany said eulogies; and for the purpose of engraving or printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved Feb. 24, 1883.

ADDRESSES

ON THE

DEATH OF GODLOVE S. ORTH.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 18, 1882.

Mr. BROWNE. It is my painful duty to announce to the House the decease of GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a Representative from Indiana, who died at his home in the city of La Fayette at 46 minutes past 10 o'clock on the evening of the 16th instant. Mr. ORTH had been seven times elected a Representative to this body, and had he lived to the end of the present session would have seen fourteen years of service. He held in his life-time many important public positions in his State, and was for more than forty years one of the notable figures in its politics.

In his private life he was blameless, and as a statesman able and conscientious in the performance of duty. He was loved by the constituency he served so faithfully, and all who knew him in public or in private life will deplore his loss.

On some future day of the present session the House will be asked to delay for a time the routine of legislative proceedings that it may pay appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased. And now, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these proceedings to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and thereupon, in pursuance of the last resolution, the House adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 19, 1882.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the members of the committee on the part of the House to unite with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to constitute the funeral escort at the burial of the late Mr. ORTH, of Indiana:

Mr. Calkins of Indiana, Mr. Peirce of Indiana, Mr. Steele of Indiana, Mr. Matson of Indiana, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Urner of Maryland, and Mr. Reese of Georgia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 31, 1883.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I announced the death of my late colleague, Mr. ORTH, and gave notice that at an early day the House would be asked to suspend its business that the friends and associates of the deceased might pay appropriate tribute to his virtues as a Representative and a citizen. The time for these ceremonies has arrived, and I offer for consideration the resolutions I now send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of this House be suspended that suitable honors may be paid the memory of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a Representative from Indiana.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. ORTH the country has sustained the loss of a safe counselor, a patriotic citizen, and an able and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for his memory the House at the conclusion of these ceremonies shall adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Address of Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: Death, says Horace, makes no nice distinctions, but approaches all with equal step and knocks alike at the door of the hovel and the portals of the palace. During this Congress it has entered this Hall, and its shadow has fallen upon O'Connor and Allen, Hawk and Lowe, Updegraff, Shackelford, and ORTH, and blended their lives here with that brighter life on the other shore. Death preaches an impressive sermon to the human soul. In the memorable words of Burke, "It feelingly teaches us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." However short a man's life may be there gathers about it always something of love and sympathy, and when it is gone some fond hope and bright ambition perishes. No man has lived without making some impression, for good or ill, upon his generation, and no one is wholly dead whose memory or whose example inspires the humblest to higher purposes or more noble resolves. The dead leave their work behind them as an example and a warning, to be judged by what has been accomplished, by the spirit that inspired it, and the temptations and dangers that environed it.

The career of one who saw long and honorable service in this House is now completed. It was a life full of generous deeds. Let us, like the angel of the Koran, as we stand over the dead man, speak of the good deeds he sent before him.

GODLOVE S. ORTH was born near Lebanon, in the State of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1817. He was a descendant from a Moravian family which emigrated from one of the palatinates of the old German Empire to the colony of Pennsylvania about the year 1725, under the auspices of Count Zinzendorff, the celebrated missionary. His grandfather, Balthazel Orth, was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, acted as provost-marshal for his district, and drafted members of his own family for service in the colonial army. The Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton were by the orders of Wash-

ington put into his custody, and he imprisoned them in the old stone church of the Moravians still standing at Lebanon. His ancestry lie in the adjacent church-yard, now awaiting some Old Mortality with his chisel to reproduce the epitaphs on their moss-covered tombstones.

Mr. ORTH, after securing such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of his native State, took an irregular course of instruction at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh. He located there, read law in the office of Hon. James Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1839. The great West was developing very rapidly at this time, and to an enterprising and ambitious young man it was an inviting field. He was attracted by the activities and opportunities of that growing section, and soon after his admission to the bar crossed the Alleghanies and found a home by the beautiful Wabash, at La Fayette, where he continued to reside until "the wheels of his weary life stood still." Here he at once entered upon the practice of law, and, young as he was, by his learning and integrity soon won a lucrative business and a place in the front rank of the profession. He took an active part in the famous and exciting campaign of 1840, and secured at a bound a position of prominence in Indiana politics.

In 1843 the Whigs of Tippecanoe County nominated him as their candidate for the State senate, and although the county was Democratic he was triumphantly elected. Though one of the youngest, he was one of the ablest of the senate, and so well did he perform his part that before the close of the term he was chosen president of that body by a most complimentary vote. He thus became acting lieutenant-governor. He remained in the senate from 1843 to 1850, and was, during a portion of this period, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, a position tendered him by a Democratic presiding officer as an evidence of the high estimate placed upon his integrity and learning by his political opponents. In 1848 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and took an active part in the memorable campaign of that year.

For ten years subsequent to the close of his service in the State senate he devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession. He

did not again appear in public life until the slave power revolted against national authority and proclaimed its purpose to forcibly destroy the Union. After several of the discontented States had mustered for battle, when either a compromise or peaceful separation or war seemed inevitable, the general assembly of Virginia invited all the States to a peace conference to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, 1861. The object of this meeting, as announced by Virginia, was to adjust, if possible, the pending struggle by an amendment of the Constitution giving further security to the rights of the people of the slave-holding States. Indiana promptly responded to this kindly invitation, and Mr. ORTH was appointed by Governor Morton one of its five commissioners to this peace congress. His associates were Caleb B. Smith, Pleasant A. Hackleman, E. W. H. Ellis, and Thomas C. Slaughter—names now canonized in the hearts of our people. Not one of these men is now living, all of them having died before Mr. ORTH. One who reviews to-day the proceedings of that notable conference will be surprised at the shortness of the roll of its survivors. Tyler and Fessenden, Morrell and Reverdy Johnson, Chase and Wadsworth, and almost all the distinguished men who met in that extraordinary assembly have passed away.

Mr. ORTH was more a listener than a talker or an actor in that congress. He soon became convinced that an honorable adjustment was hopeless; that the malcontents who inaugurated the rebellion would accept but separation or terms that would bind for all time the free States to the juggernaut of the slave-masters. To such conditions he knew his people would never submit. He believed, moreover, that the Constitution as it was, correctly interpreted and honestly enforced, gave ample protection to the institutions of the South. Although anti-slavery in his sympathies and sternly opposed to what he believed to be the encroachments of slavery, he stood for the enforcement of law, and was one of those who, if the law demanded it, "would have given Shylock a verdict for the pound of flesh although he had to take it from his own bosom."

When the peace congress adjourned Mr. ORTH was convinced that war could not long be averted, and upon his return home he

addressed his people on the situation, forecasting with remarkable accuracy the future of the country. He pointed out to them the imminence of the danger confronting them and exhorted them to meet it with a courage that neither sacrifice nor suffering could subdue or dishearten.

The war opened, and from its beginning he championed the cause of the nation with all the zeal and enthusiasm of his nature. In every phase of that fearful conflict—in victory, in defeat—he gave the Union his active support, and from the first gun at Charleston Harbor until the surrender at Appomattox he insisted that a vigorous and aggressive war policy was the price of peace and union.

Mr. ORTH had but a brief experience in the military service. When in the summer of 1862 Indiana was threatened with an invasion on its southern borders he responded to the call of the governor, and putting himself at the head of a company of his fellow-citizens reported for duty. He was sent to the Ohio River and put in command of the ram Hornet. He continued on duty until the emergency that called him into the service was over when he returned to his civil pursuits.

He was elected a Representative in Congress in October, 1862, and first took his seat here on the 4th of March following. He was returned by his district to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, by the State at large to the Forty-third, and again by his district to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, having at the time of his death seen fourteen years of service as the trusted representative of a most intelligent constituency. No man could command the confidence of such a constituency and hold it long and unwaveringly without possessing real merit.

His services here began in the most eventful epoch in our history. The Republic was in the agonies of a most cruel civil war. Its expenses were enormous, and the generosity of its expenditure of money was only paralleled by the profligacy with which a heroic soldiery poured out their blood. Taxation seemed to have reached its uttermost limit, and yet our revenues fell far below the demands of the times.

The Treasury was empty, our finances in disorder, but the war

went on, increasing in magnitude and intensifying in bitterness, until the coolest and wisest dared not predict its duration, its results to our civilization or our democratic system of government. The friends of the Union were divided in their councils, and some began to lose hope of success. Gloom overshadowed every household. There was sadness and sorrow about every hearth-stone. "Every shore had its tale of blood and its record of suffering."

The dead lay on every hillside and in every valley, by the waters of the Ohio and under the shade of the magnolia and the cedar of the South. The roar of hostile guns mingled with the moans of the dying and the agonizing sobs of bereaved sisters and mothers. It was under such sad surroundings Mr. ORTH assumed the duties of Representative. That he conscientiously and fearlessly did the work assigned him is a part of the record of those troublous times.

After the war he had to grapple the new and perplexing questions of reconstruction, and here, too, he proved himself equal to each occasion, never forgetting the cause of freedom and ever having an eye to the glory of his country.

He served on several of the most important committees of the House, and among them the Committee on Freedmen, the Committee on Private Land Claims, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He brought to the discharge of his committee work an intelligent industry which won for him the respect and confidence of his associates and a position of influence in the House. While on the Freedmen's Committee he matured and reported several measures for the protection of that large and friendless multitude which the war was daily transforming from chattels into men. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he was, when that question was before the country, opposed to according belligerent rights to Cuba, and on behalf of a minority of the committee presented a report embodying his views, which was sustained by the House and indorsed by the country.

During the discussion which followed he said:

I yield to no gentleman on the floor of this House in expressions of sympathy for any people who, suffering from oppression, are fighting for independence. It is an American sentiment that all men should be free. These gener-

ous impulses are part of our nature; they are among the earliest impressions of our childhood; we receive them in lineal descent from our Revolutionary ancestors; they are the proud heritage of every American. But personal sympathy must not be permitted to influence official action in derogation of the just rights of others. If my sympathy could give the Cubans independence and separate nationality they should have it before the going down of the sun. But, sir, when I am asked to entangle the Government in a controversy in which we have everything to lose and nothing to gain, I cannot do it, I dare not do it, and I have the fullest confidence that this House will not do it.

Mr. ORTH advocated every advance movement of his party. He was in the fullest sympathy with the emancipation policy of Lincoln and recorded his vote for the amendment abolishing slavery. He also zealously supported the Fourteenth Amendment and followed these measures to their logical conclusion by aiding to put the ballot into the hands of the newly made freeman. On the subject of human rights his views were radical. He hated oppression and was intolerant of what he regarded caste legislation. He combated the anti-Chinese legislation of this Congress because he thought it an attack on liberty.

Among his last speeches in this House was an earnest and eloquent protest against this measure. He said:

The proposed legislation is based on race and color, is in derogation of justice and right, subverts the time-honored traditions of the fathers, tramples alike upon treaties and statutes, strikes at the fundamental principles of republicanism, and seeks to rob our nation of the brightest jewels in its coronet of glory.

* * * * * * * *

From the landing at Plymouth Rock, from the settlement at Jamestown, down through all our varied history, our people have placed themselves on God's word and announced their belief that He had "made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." This is the foundation-stone upon which our people have erected the grandest structure of human government known to man's history.

The first political document promulgated by the feeble Colonies in vindication of their action formulated this faith into the declaration that "all men are created equal," endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which is "the pursuit of happiness," and from which followed as an inevitable corollary the doctrine of expatriation, which is the right of man to go wheresoever his tastes, his judgment, or his interest might lead him.

Upon this old gospel of liberty and equality he placed himself at the beginning of his political life and he adhered to it in his last utterances. He wrote in his creed the philosophy of Hugo:

> Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! There is nothing to add—nothing to retrench. They are the three steps of the supreme ladder. Liberty is right; equality is fact; fraternity is duty. All the man is there.

Upon the adjournment of the Forty-third Congress President Grant tendered him the position of United States minister to Vienna, which he accepted. While abroad he was chosen by the almost unanimous voice of the Republican party its candidate for governor of Indiana. He resigned his mission in compliance with the request of his friends to make the race for that office. During the canvass he withdrew from the ticket because of local opposition to his candidacy which he was induced to believe would imperil the success of his party. His long term of service, his party prominence, his aggressive character, his uncompromising devotion to principle, and his firm adherence to his convictions made him a conspicuous mark for his enemies. Eminence in any walk in life, and especially in politics, invites criticism and censure. He lives to little purpose who is without foes. It is unfortunate that in our political warfare we are apt to justify the assassination of private character if it promotes partisan success. If party ends require it we too often remorselessly murder a good man's name. But the fame of him of whom I speak is safe from defamation now. He is beyond the reach of reproach. After a third of a century of public life, after ample opportunities for amassing wealth, Mr. ORTH died comparatively poor. If he had faults, venality was not one of them. His frugal, temperate, and unostentatious habits, his disregard of wealth, vindicate his character from such an imputation and rebuke those who calumniated it.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. ORTH somewhat intimately for a score of years. He was of a sunny nature, and had a cheerful word, a genial smile, and a hearty greeting for all. No man ever had friends more devoted and self-sacrificing than he. He had a personal magnetism which attracted men and held them. They stood by him in every vicissitude of his fortune. No assault upon

his record or his honor weakened their faith or caused them to falter in their friendship. It was thought that at times he was unduly sensitive and too quick to suspect offense; but if this was a weakness it arose from "that chastity of honor that felt a stain as a wound." No life is wholly faultless; his had its frailties; but when the account of its deeds here is made up there will be found a large balance on the heavenward side. He was self-reliant, and prosecuted his work with an energy that deserved success if it did not always achieve it. As a thinker and a speaker he was aggressive but tolerant; urging his point with the zeal of an enthusiast, he freely accorded honesty of purpose and conviction to those who combated his opinions. His language was simple, his manner earnest, his illustrations well chosen. There was no attempt at display—no straining after effect. He sometimes festooned his thought with an apt quotation and gave point to his logic by an appropriate anecdote. A man of convictions and integrity of purpose, before forming an opinion he examined the facts and only accepted conclusions after trying the foundations upon which they were made to rest.

But I cannot further trace his personal or social traits, or his public career. Imperfect as my sketch has been, I must leave it, knowing that all my omissions will be supplied by others.

Mr. ORTH was in declining health for some time before his death. At the close of the last session of this Congress he visited Berkeley Springs, hoping by rest and recreation to regain his wasted strength and be ready for the labors of this session. He did not find the relief he sought, but returned home an invalid. Notwithstanding his feeble and broken condition, his party friends again tendered him the Congressional nomination. He accepted the race and attempted to make a canvass, but disease had so impaired his health that he was unable to address the people, and he did little more than appear at a few of the political meetings held in his district. I saw him for the last time at the close of the campaign. It was apparent then that the end was near. Within a few months disease had made sad inroads upon the vigor of both his body and mind. He was making a manful struggle to rally his decaying

energies, but the brightness of his life was fading away and the gloom of the evening fast gathering about him. Within a brief month, at his old home, with friends and family about him, death closed the scene, tender hands bore his remains to the church-yard and laid them forever away. He sleeps now all regardless of life's struggles or its storms.

While his countrymen linger around his grave their aspirations will ascend to Heaven that a kind Providence may grant our beloved country many more such men.

These are his words spoken at the bier of Thaddeus Stevens. I repeat them, and here by his new-made grave express the hope that the future of our free and prosperous Republic may be blessed with many such men as GODLOVE S. ORTH. Now—

Let us breathe a prayer above his sod
And leave him to his rest—and God.

Address of Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have all been shocked and pained at the mortality among members of the two branches of Congress. During the present session seven members of this House have been swept away by the fell destroyer.

And on yesterday I was informed by the Librarian of Congress that since the 4th day of March, 1871, of those who were then members of either one or the other branch, or who had been since that time, twenty-two Senators have died, and sixty-nine members of this House have been called to lie down in the cold, damp grave, apart from earth, to sleep that sleep that knows no waking. How forcibly we are impressed with the words of Watts:

Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your towers;
The tall, the wise, the reverend head
Must lie as low as ours.

I desire, Mr. Speaker, with the preparation of only a few hours, as a colleague on the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the lamented

GODLOVE S. ORTH, to submit a few remarks on his life and character.

On the 16th of December last he departed this life and wound up a long, eventful, and honorable career. We now pause for a time to do honor to his memory. In your time, Mr. Speaker, and in mine, few men have filled so many positions of prominence and trust as he whom we now mourn. I can not better recount the public services rendered by him to this country than by reading from the Congressional Directory a statement which was published during his life and presumably by his consent:

GODLOVE S. ORTH, of La Fayette, was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1817; was educated at Gettysburgh College, Pennsylvania; studied law and commenced to practice in Indiana; was a member of the State senate of Indiana in 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, and '48, serving one year as president of that body; was a Presidential elector in 1848; was a member of the peace conference in 1861; served as captain of a company of volunteers during the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-third Congresses; upon the adjournment of the Forty-third Congress he was appointed United States minister to Vienna; and was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses.

He gave to his State six years' service in its senate; and if he had lived to the 4th of March next, he would have served fourteen years in this House. He also served in the peace congress of 1861 and in the volunteer military service of the late war; and for several years he represented his Government as minister to Vienna.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that no man could have been so often honored, and retained for so many years in high positions, who did not possess noble qualities of head and heart. His associates and acquaintances on this floor will, I am sure, gladly unite with me in testifying to his ability and to his warm-hearted, genial, and generous nature.

I have said that he was a man of ability. His long-continued public service in various positions, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and benefit to his country, marked him as a man of ability. His career at the bar, even in his youth, was a brilliant and a successful one. I need not remind members around me of the high rank he took here with us; of the various chair-

manships of important committees that he filled from time to time; the various important committee reports which he prepared and presented; of the various able speeches he made during his membership here. In addition to all this, Mr. Speaker, be it said that GODLOVE S. ORTH lived and died an honest man. But once during his eventful career, extending as it did over a period of nearly forty years, are we told by those who knew him longest and best, was his character ever assailed or his integrity impeached.

In the years 1876 Indiana was regarded as politically a doubtful State. It was regarded as an important factor, if not the deciding factor, in the Presidential election of that year. Each of the great political parties was organizing for the campaign. Each aimed to put forward its strongest and most available man as a candidate for governor. The Democratic party nominated as its candidate the lamented James D. Williams, once a prominent and popular member of this House; and the Republican party, passing by its scores of distinguished men, nominated GODLOVE S. ORTH, and recalled him from his foreign mission. Scarcely had he returned to his home, having resigned his position abroad, when rumor, oftentimes a lying jade, cast suspicion upon him, and asserted that he had fallen from duty's path and violated the rules of propriety by accepting a fee to prosecute certain claims—at a time, too, when he was a member of Congress and when those claims were undergoing investigation by Congress. A due regard for his memory prompts me now and here to say, in view of all the lights upon that subject, that this rumor was without foundation. It took the wings of the wind and flew to all parts of the country; and notwithstanding the fact that no witness, then or since, has ever been found to verify it and no record ever produced to sustain it, the only course left for Mr. ORTH to pursue in the political frenzy of the hour was to retire from the contest, to wait and watch and bide his time for vindication. He returned to his home and retired to private life; he returned to the people by whom he had often been honored, to the people who had passed in review the deeds of his life—the people who had watched him from boyhood to the time when the white flakes of age settled upon his brow—he re-

turned to the people in whose breast there was a deep-seated conviction that GODLOVE S. ORTH was an honest man. They believed he had been wantonly pursued and persecuted. They remembered the fidelity with which he so long and so ably served them and served his country in various prominent positions. They remembered the dark hours of 1861, when the country was filled and startled with rumors of war, and how he exerted himself through the medium of the peace congress of that year to avert the horrors of war.

Failing in that effort he returned to his home, headed a military company in the volunteer service, and went forth to fight for his country, her liberty, and her laws. Their admiration for the man and confidence in his integrity and his innocence inspired them with a determination to set him right before the world. This they did by electing him to the Forty-sixth Congress and re-electing him by a largely increased majority to the Forty-seventh Congress. Thus, Mr. Speaker, was his brow during his life wreathed with vindication and victory. Of the accusation against him and the manner in which his constituents repudiated and crushed it out, it may be well said—

> Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
> And dies among his worshipers.

His life on earth is ended. His friends and country are left to mourn his loss. But though death has deprived them of his services, it has not taken away the result of his labor. Life leaves the body, and the body is borne to the ground from which it sprang. Fruits fall to the earth and decay, but never a fruit that did not leave its seed, and never a life that did not leave its example. The sun of man's life goes down, but the star of his example remains fixed in the firmament.

Mr. ORTH's career is ended, and his friends point with pride to his record, the record of a scholar, a statesman, and a patriot.

> Oh God! It is a fearful thing
> To see the human soul take wing,
> In any shape, in any mood.

Address of Mr. CALKINS, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: In the few remarks I am about to submit upon the life and character of my dead colleague I shall omit any extended reference to his public career, which has been so fitly epitomized by my colleague [Mr. Browne]. At the time of his death there were few men better known in the State of Indiana than Mr. ORTH. He began his public career quite young, and passed with amazing rapidity through many grades of political life. He never attained the full measure of his ambition; but his aspirations were not higher than his merit deserved. That he did not entirely succeed is not a fault, for he was always willing to make personal sacrifices that the principles for which he struggled might obtain. He was personally popular, and held his friendships with a firm grasp. His public speeches were earnest and sincere and his manner unostentatious and attractive. His language was fluent and well chosen, and his zeal was fervid and impressive. He was bold in expression, plausible in argument, and pathetic in appeal. He never apologized for public action, nor took refuge in silence from public assault. He never placated an enemy at the expense of a friend, nor did he resort to doubtful expediencies at the sacrifice of principle.

The basis of his political action was that of absolute justice, and his motto was "that it were better to fail in the right than to succeed in the wrong." Politically he was a thorough disciplinarian, and his remarkable success in that field was largely attributable to the solid phalanxes of his personal following.

He had enemies in his own political party, as all men of decided views and large individuality must have, but he possessed the skill of maintaining them in line without driving them from the party of their choice. He maintained his party leadership in his own Congressional district for a quarter of a century, and when he died was serving his seventh term in this House.

He did not escape harsh criticism; but he lived to place his triumphant vindication in the permanent records of his country which he served so long and faithfully.

As a citizen he had the respect of those who knew him best, without regard to party affiliations. As a neighbor he was obliging, and as a friend he was firm and true.

His rank as a lawyer when he left the bar to enter politics was fully up to the standard of the best lawyers of the State. He was generous and charitable, and gave for the love of giving and not for the love of praise. He was gentle in disposition, and anxious to add to the "sum of human joy." He did good deeds from choice and not for personal advantage. He had a kind word for all, and was best pleased when making others happy. He had strong religious convictions, but they were not hampered by narrow constructions or uncharitable dogmatisms. The best trait of his character was found in his domestic relations; he was a loving husband and a kind, indulgent father.

His public career was remarkable, and fitly illustrates many of the rare qualities which he possessed. While in health he never was defeated for a popular office at the hands of the people. When first a State senator he was one of its youngest members and was chosen presiding officer. In this field he first won his reputation as a skillful parliamentarian, and often on the floor proved himself a quick and ready debater.

He was appointed one of the peace commission in 1861. He performed the delicate and arduous duties of that place with signal ability. His heroic devotion to the doctrine of an inseparable union of these United States, without further compromises, did much to secure the line of policy which the Administration afterward adopted. He was in thorough sympathy with Governor Morton in the arming and equipping of troops, and supported the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He never doubted the righteousness of the Union cause, nor despaired of final victory for our arms. He was not disheartened at reverses, nor did he flag in his zeal for the Union in the darkest hour of the rebellion.

He gave to his country his services as a volunteer and risked his life for its preservation. His services in this House during the war were one continued line of devotion to his country, and all

his public acts bespoke his sympathy and love for the volunteer soldier.

His long service in this House bears testimony to his ability as a statesman. He did not often speak in debate, but when he did he commanded attention from his fellow members. He distinguished himself while at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; he familiarized himself with our foreign policy, and was the author of a bill to perfect our consular and diplomatic system. He mastered the details of this department and was recognized authority on all questions affecting it. He was thoroughly American in sentiment, and was imbued with the idea of the equality of all civilized people before the law. He despised caste and took no pleasure in the shallow pretenses of foreign courts; and when he represented our country at the court of Vienna he was ambitious to represent the model Republic in the simplicity of pure democracy, without being offensive. All who knew him in that position will bear testimony to his signal triumph.

While at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he became possessed of many of the secrets of the unwritten history of this country which happened during that time. His version of the acquisition of the Territory of Alaska by this country was new and interesting. I am not able to recite it with sufficient accuracy to venture to give it here. I have no doubt that when the history of the lives of Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner are rewritten in all their details the purchase of Alaska by this country will not be an uninteresting chapter, especially if the true reason is given as understood by Mr. ORTH. I regret that the occasion did not arise while Mr. ORTH was living which would have given him the opportunity to state his version of this matter.

Mr. ORTH was my friend. I have known him from my childhood. From his lips I have received many words of encouragement. He was in full sympathy with the men who labor and toil. He began life himself in poverty, and knew what it was to succeed in spite of it. He appreciated the burdens which honest toil demands, and rejoiced at the success which triumphed over it. He was a lover of liberty, a friend of the oppressed, and an advocate of universal freedom.

His last sickness was painful; but he bore the tedious approach of death with patience and resignation. He looked death in the face without a shudder and calmly awaited its triumph. When the cold waters were gathering about him and the power of speech was fading away he clasped the hands of those dear to him and whispered, "Happy." Thus peacefully he passed away; and he is as far from us to-day as the patriarchs and those who "perished before the flood."

As one of the members of the committee of this House I attended his funeral at his home in La Fayette, Indiana. The day was inclement, but this did not deter a multitude of people from his own neighborhood as well as from all the principal points in his old Congressional district, and delegations from different parts of the State, from paying their last tribute of respect to his memory. All that is mortal of our dead colleague lies in the beautiful cemetery adjoining the city where he lived so long and whose people he loved so well. The verdure of spring will decorate his grave. Loving hands will strew flowers there. These will fade and wither, but the monuments he has erected by his public acts will survive forever.

Address of Mr. ROBINSON, of New York.

MR. SPEAKER: Again the dusky wing of death darkens the doors of this House. Another distinguished soldier has fallen in life's battle. To-day a nation pauses to pay respect to the funeral procession. As it passes I bow my head in reverence and join the weeping throng in the mournful *miserere* for the dead.

I have not risen to deliver a eulogy on the deceased statesman, nor shall I attempt to sketch the honorable steps by which he ascended to fame. That has been and will be done more appropriately and thoroughly by his colleagues and friends in this House and in the Senate. I have risen simply to say a word or two that may appropriately come from me in the general sorrow for his untimely death.

Mr. ORTH and I first met in the Fortieth Congress, which as-

sembled here in its first session on the 4th of March, 1867. He had long filled a distinguished position in his adopted State, as he afterward filled places of trust and honor in national affairs, both at home and abroad.

He had been a member of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and at the commencement of his Congressional career, just twenty years ago, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a position which he still occupied at the time of his death. He and I served together on that committee in the Fortieth Congress, and on the great questions so thoroughly discussed and so satisfactorily settled in and by that Congress his views and mine were entirely harmonious. Those who desire to see the rights of American citizens traveling abroad warmly and vigorously vindicated in an enlarged and American view have only to refer to his speeches during that Congress. How few of the members of this House in that Fortieth Congress do we now find on this floor! Only eleven. A dozen have been transferred to the Senate; one became President, another Vice-President; several have become governors of their several States; others in the Cabinet and in foreign service; and oh, how many have passed to the shadowy shore whose mists form an impenetrable veil to the human eye!

At the last session of this Congress he was one of those who delivered eulogies on the deceased Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, and I remember the solemn tones of his voice as he repeated the graphic sentence of Edmund Burke on a similar occasion, and so soon to be applied to himself:

> What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!

It so happened that in the discussion of questions coming before this House during the last session Mr. ORTH and I had some differences approaching personalities, and had it not been for his forgiving nature, superior in that respect to mine, they might have permanently estranged us from each other. Had it even been so that we had separated at the close of the last session in anger, I think I should still have claimed the privilege which I now implore of uniting with his friends and admirers in paying this

justly deserved tribute to his memory. But that generous nature which governed all his actions did not allow me to separate from him with hostile feelings.

At a public meeting held in this city, composed of those who deeply sympathized with me in my course in this House and who thought that he and I did not differ so widely in sentiment upon the subject which we discussed with such apparent warmth, he preceded me in some remarks in which, though we had not for some days spoken to each other, he referred to me so kindly, and, on concluding his speech, so cordially tendered me his hand that we forgot our differences and were afterward warmer friends than ever.

We parted for our several homes, hoping to meet again in the present session to indulge in our renewed intercourse of friendship. I hoped again to grasp his generous hand, the parting pressure of which I still feel, warm with the pulsations of his noble heart. Alas! that hand is cold in the icy grasp of death and the pulses of that kindly heart have ceased to throb forever. I see in his saddened house a mournful family group—a bereaved wife and weeping children—and I mingle my tears of sympathy and sorrow with theirs in the darkened circle of their distant home.

Address of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: It has been the custom of the two Houses of Congress from the foundation of the Government whenever death has closed the career of one of its number, to suspend for the time the course of legislation, consider his public record, and pay a tribute to his memory—a custom not only beautiful in the expression of humane and kindly sympathy, but an instinctive admonition to the living.

The public career of GODLOVE S. ORTH, who so recently moved in our midst eager in the affairs of government, was one of more than ordinary duration and embraced the most important epoch of the great State in which most of his life was passed. Nearly forty

years ago Mr. ORTH entered the legislature of Indiana as a senator at an age when he was barely eligible to the trust. Indiana was then almost a frontier State. The restless tide of emigration, it is true, had invaded with intrepid steps the pathless forests and prairies stretching far westward from the Wabash, but the early settlements of Indiana (except the old post of Vincennes) were on her southern and southeastern borders and moved slowly and painfully northward and northwestwardly through interminable and unbroken forests.

When Mr. ORTH, buoyant with youth and hope, fixed his home on the Wabash, the population of Indiana, from the Ohio to the lake, was but little more than half a million. The last of the Indian tribes which for centuries had roamed the unshorn fields from the Miami to the Wabash had but recently cast their last glance on the graves of the fathers and sadly turned their faces to the West. The wealth of the State was a self-reliant people, fertile lands, the fruits of the earth, and flocks and herds; the pioneer's cabin, whose master was more independent and more hospitable than a king, was still the landmark of every landscape; the scattered settlers on the lands, and even in towns and villages, each the independent owner of a freehold, gloried in their equal condition, even in material wealth. Such were the people who, pleased with his sturdy and manly bearing, chose young ORTH to represent them in their senate.

In those days there was little accumulated wealth in Indiana; the whole people were employed in agricultural pursuits. Yet with the eagerness of young and vigorous communities for rapid development the State had already incurred a debt, the burden of which very greatly exceeded her available resources or the tax-paying ability of her people, to advance a system of internal improvements, resulting in inevitable failure. This premature enterprise terminated in a great debt with no compensating result. It was prematue, for argricnlture, the natural employment of a free people and of all pursuits the most ennobling, diffuses and equalizes wealth, promising slow but solid advancement, while the artificial agencies which centralize wealth develop resources with accelerated force. These agencies were as yet undeveloped in Indiana.

The people were eager to maintain the public credit, but the treasury was exhausted, and temporary expedients only resulted in the hopeless disorder of the finances of the State and the discontent and despondency of the people. At this time Mr. ORTH entered the senate of Indiana. He co-operated earnestly and effectually with older members of the house and senate, with Pennington and his associates, gentlemen of long experience (for it had been the policy of the people to keep their most trusted public servants long in their employment). Gradually the State arose from her despondency, and before Mr. ORTH left the senate the public debt had been honorably adjusted, its payment assured without oppression to the people, measures provided which were destined to place Indiana in the front rank of States in the endowment and excellency of her system of common schools—the true university of the state—and the forces inaugurated which have placed Indiana in her now commanding station in the Union. Mr. ORTH was identified with all the great measures of that important period and bore an honorable part in their success.

Mr. ORTH was a Whig; he was essentially and constitutionally a Whig, an admirer of Hamilton, a disciple of Henry Clay. He was a Whig in the sense in which that term and that of Democracy most clearly express the two theories of Government, which have struggled in all the past and will in the future for mastery in this Republic. In the later years of the Whig party Indiana furnished many of its ablest and most devoted leaders. While Mr. ORTH was not at any time the recognized leader of the Whig party of the State, he stood firmly in its front rank. He was the co-worker, associate, and friend of the great Whigs of Indiana from the time he entered the senate until that party was merged for the time on the great incidental issue of slavery in the Republican party. The Whig party of Indiana, in its representative men, was never so great as in the years of its decline. During this period Nicholas McCarty, Oliver H. Smith, Albert S. White, Joseph G. Marshall, George H. Dunn, Pleasant A. Hackleman, James Rariden, John A. Matson, Henry S. Lane, George G. Dunn, Samuel W. Parker, David Wallace, John D. Defrees, and Samuel Bigger, the last of the Whig governors of the State, were the Whig leaders of In-

diana. All these were the associates and co-workers of GODLOVE S. ORTH; most of them men of national reputations; two of them, the foremost of them all, never in public employment, and one of them almost the peer of Henry Clay in the brilliancy of his eloquence. I mention only the great Whig leaders of Indiana, associates and friends of Mr. ORTH, who are now no more. A few equally eminent still survive. All of them became members of the Republican party. No period of the State and no party in the State has produced men more eminent for their virtues than the Whig leaders I have named.

Mr. ORTH was a stanneh partisan and true to his political friends. While in no sense an anti-slavery leader, he did not hesitate to co-operate with the body of his political associates in the movements which ultimately formed the Republican party, and he became one of its founders; was one of its truest and most trusted leaders from its organization to the time of his death, and represented his district as a Republican in this Chamber for seven terms, the longest period, with two exceptions, in the history of the State. He entered Congress during the war, and, fully impressed with the belief that the abolition of slavery was indispensable to the public safety, he supported earnestly the amendments to the Constitution and all the measures looking to the elevation of the freedman.

As a member of this House, Mr. ORTH, while not active in the current business, was attentive, careful, and prudent, generally, and on party questions always, co-operating with the body of his political friends. While not at any time the leader of his party in the House, he was at all times one of its representative men and influential in its counsels. In debate his commanding and dignified presence, deep and pleasant voice, and earnestness of manner arrested attention. His style, if not brilliant or impassioned, was persuasive, earnest, and forcible. He was not the master of superior analytical power, but was clear and lucid in the statement and generalization of the matter of debate. His speeches were carefully prepared, logical in arrangement, and elevated in sentiment.

I think Mr. ORTH was not a severe student. His was not the patient and self-denying industry that questions the ages for the

secrets of the origin and institutions of government. He lived in the generation of which he was a part; he loved the society of men, studied the living age, and kept abreast with its current history, and was well informed on all questions of our domestic and foreign policy.

But the social qualities of Mr. ORTH charmed me more than his talents and intellectual culture. Who that knew him and enjoyed his friendship will ever forget his clear, kindly eye, the cheerful and honest smile that lit up his strong German face, and his warm and manly greeting? In social intercourse Mr. ORTH was amiable, confiding, and cordial. He felt no distrust and was incapable of deception. His temper was joyful, generous, and hopeful. In the society of his friends his spirits were buoyant, even at times overflowing with good humor and pleasantry, but never coarse or inconsiderate of the feelings of others, and his language as chaste as that of a refined woman. He was a man of kind and generous sympathies, gentle and considerate; while easily aroused by a sense of injustice, and aggressive in defense, he was incapable of harboring a spirit of resentment or revenge. The very amiability of his disposition at times seemed to detract from the strength of his character and made him vacillate under the importunities of his friends.

Political differences and partisan feuds did not impair his social relations, and through all his service here he numbered his friends alike on both sides of this Chamber.

During the last summer, while the party contest was pending in which his political friends were struggling to secure a quorum of the House, he came to my seat with the request that I should pair with him on the pending measure and vote if necessary to make a quorum. A growing tumor, he said, required absence and medical attention. Of course I promptly yielded to his request. I thought then that I saw in his face and voice an expression of sadness. Perhaps even then the voice of the shoreless ocean he was so soon to sail had fallen upon his ear.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, after a service in public life, State and national, prolonged beyond the usual experience of our country, is

dead; a voice that has so often filled this Chamber is forever silent; a heart that has throbbed with high ambition and generous emotions for so many years is forever still; a hand so warm and true in its grasp of friendship is dust and ashes. But he still lives; all of our friend that commanded our love or inspired our admiration lives in memory, survives in the realm of the infinite and immortal. I had known him more than thirty years and had served with him many years in this Chamber, and with the record of his public services before me, differing as we had always on the leading measures of Government, I am rejoiced that I can say, in the severity of truth, "that record is one of faithful public service, unmarred by a stain of dishonor, beneficial to his country, of high honor to himself."

Address of Mr. DEUSTER, of Wisconsin.

Mr. SPEAKER: In the ceaseless war of the fell destroyer, Death, upon humanity, another useful life has run its course long before, in our expectations, its bright period of earthly existence should have been completed.

The fine qualities of our late distinguished colleague, GODLOVE S. ORTH, have been fitly extolled by the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me. I can essay to add but little to the well-chosen words of their eulogistic remarks, and nothing that the merits of our deceased fellow-member did not surpass far beyond the value of a mere tribute of praise.

Long prominent in public life as he had been, more than usual interest naturally attached itself to his personal acquaintance, and I therefore carefully studied the man long before our mere acquaintance, formed during the Forty-sixth Congress, ripened into the intimacy of our friendship during the present Congress. What I had seen of him before had impressed me so favorably that, upon our being brought more closely together by our service upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, we became much attached to each other, and I had many opportunities for admiring his practical sense, his ready conception of a subject in all its bearings, and the faithful attention he gave to the matters placed

in his experienced care. He especially placed me under personal obligations by the warm interest he took in a measure I had introduced, and which is now pending before this Congress, in regard to our treaty-relations with Germany. He readily accepted a place upon the sub-committee which took the measure in charge, and met me frequently at home or in the committee-room to discuss this subject with all the warmth and zeal of the patriot, the cool calculation of the diplomatist, and the discernment of the statesman. Even the last work of this sub-committee bears the imprint of his genial mind, the draft of the substitute finally agreed upon being in his handwriting—a document which I shall ever treasure for its hallowed reminiscences.

GODLOVE S. ORTH was not a man easily overlooked or readily forgotten. The loss of no man in this House or its predecessor has been more deeply felt or so generally regretted. He had distinguished himself in the field, in the civil service, in the arena of forensic skill. His death has called forth expressions of sympathy and regret, not only in his own State but in the press of the whole country. To no one would it behoove us more to pay that sacred tribute—homage to the dead—than to our late associate, who closed in our midst a career of usefulness such as few can attain to during the same period of life, closed, too, while still in the prime and vigor of manhood, in the midst of life and usefulness, ripe in honors, but not in years.

His place may be filled, but will it be filled so well as he has done? His voice is silent; but the mind that caused its utterances has left its stamp upon the history of the day. He is no longer with us; but GODLOVE S. ORTH will be remembered until they who so remember him must needs ask remembrance of the future for themselves.

There is a deep, sad lesson conveyed by this solemn hour to us, the living, who see in the course of a few years so many manly bearers of illustrious names disappear from the sphere of activity in which they have filled important places. It teaches us that with the master-minds who grasped great subjects and helped to build the greatness of a nation must perish also, by the unrelent-

ing hand of grim Death, all that vast experience, the gems of thought, the priceless knowledge, the illimitable reasoning power which carried their possessors, above a multitude that stood willingly aside, into the foremost ranks of the men of the day.

Is such loss not deeply deplorable when we remember how all these qualities might have asserted themselves, as they should, during a far longer period of usefulness than that vouchsafed to many of our best men?

When the bright luster of an active mind has been dimmed by old age, we feel that nature claims its rights after the zenith of capacity has been reached; but we stand with awe in the presence of death when its icy touch silences lips that have pleaded so recently with the impassioned eloquence of strong manhood, or when its withering breath fells to the bier a man who but yesterday seemed busied in ceaseless activity.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, too, has been called from the scene of his earthly labors long before his friends, his constituents, and his country could reap the fullest advantages of his patriotism, his sagacity, his devotion. He has been removed from our midst in the maturity of his powers and abilities, with unmeasured opportunities still before him. But he has left behind him the traces of a strong mind imprinted upon important acts of legislation, upon national history itself. Mere words of acknowledgment will not do him justice. He has justly earned a warm place in the hearts of his friends, the gratitude of his State, and the respect of the country. May his memory ever be cherished!

Address of Mr. BELTZHOOVER, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPEAKER:—

To our graves we walk
In the thick footsteps of departed men.

Seven times during the brief period of its existence this great legislative body has been halted in its deliberations by the inexorable messenger of Death. The brilliant and eloquent O'Connor fell first on the very threshold of the present term. Then Mr. Allen,

the distinguished business Representative from the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, was stricken down. Then the gallant soldier, Mr. Hawk, who carried ever with him the silent testimonial of his service and sacrifice for his country, was summoned suddenly away. Then Colonel Lowe, after a long struggle and brief fruition of the honors of his place here, heard "the inaudible and noiseless footstep" at his door. Then Mr. Updegraff died just as he had taken with great toil and endeavor a new lease upon that "habitation giddy and unsure which is built upon the public mind."

Then the venerable statesman Mr. ORTH, whose memory we are convened to honor on this occasion, departed full of years and honors. And last the young and kind and genial Mr. Shackelford, in the very prime of a promising manhood, was rudely taken from his country's service and the sweet companionship of his family and his friends. No previous Congress in all the long years of our national history has had such a death-roll. With admonishing frequency the supreme and solemn problem which all the ages have striven in vain to solve has been thrust upon us. In all times and in all lands it has been the most earnest and imperishable desire of the human mind to peer beyond the sable curtain of the tomb, which never outward swings. In one unbroken caravan the myriads of mankind from creation's dawn have gone out into the mysterious night of death. No single traveler has ever yet returned; nay, more, from none of the countless millions has ever yet come back a sign or token. There is no mystery like death. There is no theme so sublime and grand as immortality. It has been the fondest dream of humanity in every age and clime, and among all classes and conditions of men, from the philosopher in the pristine days of the academy to the rudest bushman in the wilds of the jungle. When Sarpedon, the son of Jove, was slain before the walls of Troy, the greatest poet of all time, in his matchless epic, says:

> Apollo, with divine ambrosia all his limbs
> Anointing, clothed him in immortal robes.
> To two swift bearers gave him then in charge,
> Sleep and Death, twin brothers.

The learning and philosophy and revelation of three thousand years have given to the yearning world no more light than that

which greeted the doubly darkened vision of the "blind old bard of Scio's rocky isle." Is it sleep or death? As we stand on the echoless shore and watch the bark of life go out and sink below the vision line of that silent, tideless sea, we cannot say whether it is death or sleep whose silken hands have seized our parting friend. We cannot know whether it is an ending forever or a resting between the feverish toil of life and the dawning of the work-day of eternity.

But with all its marvelous drapery in the thought and poetry and song of all the ages of the past there never was a time when there was so much indifference to death as now. Is it because after centuries of fruitless struggles with the inscrutable theme men have dropped it in despair and stand mute and resigned before the unknown and unknowable? Is it because the superstitious fear of death has faded before the brightening dawn of reason? Is it because of faith in a religion which points its promises beyond the tomb? We do not know. From whichever cause, it is clear that with the release from the ancient terror of death, either through philosophy or stoicism or faith, mankind have been infinitely the gainers. The great English philosopher says: "Men fear death as children hate to go into the dark." This is the whole reason of the subject. It is a childish, ignorant fear, unworthy of manhood and knowledge.

The more we know the less we fear, whether our knowledge be based on the cold confidence of reason or the silent submission to the inevitable or the triumphant trust of the enthusiast in faith. The basest tyrant that ever enslaved mankind is the superstitious fear of death. It has been the stock in trade on which the priesthood have lived and prospered in all times. It has been the foundation-stone on which all the countless cruelties and crimes and follies of all religions have been built. With relief from this unmanly and unreasonable dread of death humanity has turned its face toward life and its duties. The curse of all generations has been the neglect of the present for the future, the disregard of the demands of the hour and the frittering away of the narrow span of time here for the shadowy speculations on eternity.

Because men have come to a practical belief on this subject the world has sprung from the slavish toils of the past, with its priest-craft and prejudices, into the grand development of human life and thought. The ideal of this age is the enjoyment of the blessings of life and the acquisition of the means to secure them. The object of life is to live, and not to die. The Pauline precept that "no man liveth to himself" contains the grand fundamental declaration of the only unselfish purpose of existence, and embodies the substance of all the faith which is believed to-day, the faith which builds up and creates and increases human enjoyment—the religion of humanity.

The Platonic school, centuries before Paul was born, proclaimed the same great basic fact of all the faith which intelligent men will ever honestly accept. This is the spirit and belief in which the statesman whom we honor to-day worked out the problem of life. To enforce and illustrate the efforts and results of his life's struggles we have referred to the marvelous changes which have followed in the wake of the world's revolutions in thought and morals and society and government.

GODLOVE STONER ORTH was born on the 22d day of April, 1817, near Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburgh, in 1834, and remained until 1837. He was the orator of his society in 1836 and its disputant in 1837. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburgh in 1839. He subsequently removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where he practiced his profession and made his life's home. He was a member of the State senate of Indiana from 1843 to 1849, serving a part of the time as speaker and *ex officio* as lieutenant-governor of the State. He was a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses. He was a member of the peace conference of 1861, and one of the most trusted advisers of Mr. Lincoln through the war of the rebellion. He was minister to the court of Vienna in 1875–'76. He was captain of Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He received the degree of LL. D. from his *alma mater* in 1874. He died on the 16th day of December, 1882, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

His life was one unceasing struggle with adverse fate, but was crowned with corresponding victories, and friendly hands can frame no more eloquent eulogy than to record the lessons which his career teaches. He was born among a quiet, industrious, frugal, farmer people. His ancestors had few opportunities for intellectual culture, and he himself had but little means and less encouragement to procure an education. He spent his early years in an atmosphere from which he could draw no inspiration or incentive to the higher and nobler aims of life. By the force of his own inherent genius and character he came up from the depths and fought his way unaided and alone to success and fame. No one can adequately understand and appreciate the obstacles which surround and bar the progress of a young man born of unlettered ancestors in an unprogressive rural district.

The sordid battle for subsistence which is waged for generations among such a people constrains their lives to the narrowest views of the ends of being. The struggle is to live, and, this achieved, the consummation of human endeavor is reached. The great satirist, Juvenal, says: "They do not easily rise whose abilities are repressed by poverty at home." From such unpropitious beginnings Mr. ORTH rose slowly and steadily, single-handed in his contest with untoward fate, until he conquered an honorable place among men. The law of compensation, which never fails in any of the arrangements of nature, contributed to help as unfavorable circumstances hindered him. He inherited in his humbleness of birth some things which were wonderful auxiliaries in his conflict with the world. He got from his sturdy ancestors a strong and enduring frame, a clear, healthy brain, a persistent and unconquerable industry, and that rare and invaluable possession, great good common sense. He had a comprehensive and analytical intellect and a sound judgment. He was a vigorous and incisive speaker and formidable debater. He was a progressive and practical statesman and a capable and conservative legislator. Very few public men were as powerful before the people on the stump or in the forum. Very few of his compeers were more fully imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the times or applied themselves with more energy and intelligence to fairly meet the demands of the country on the

great questions in which the people are most vitally interested. He was a cool, courageous, manly man. He knew his rights and fearlessly maintained them, as the records of the last session clearly show.

In the very zenith of his career he learned the melancholy lesson that "virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes." He was the object of one of those malicious assaults which disgrace the politics of all countries, and particularly of this. This malevolent slander thwarted the pursuit of his promising career just at the critical moment when the future was fullest of hope. He utterly silenced his maligners when an opportunity came, but the poisoned shaft had done its wicked work. It served to lose the golden chance which, like the current, when it once goes by never returns. It left the dead statesman unscathed and clear, but it was an unhappy proof of the power of calumny in party politics in a free government. "Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." But if there is one crime more dark and infamous than another it is the stabbing of fair and spotless reputation. On the tomb of myriads of worthy men, thus maimed and ruined in the midst of their fondest dreams of fame, could be appropriately written :

> A falcon towering in his pride of place,
> Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed.

But it is better to have deserved success and failed than to have won the victor's crown by fraud and crime. It is the sublimest article in the faith of humanity that as the world grows wiser the shams and frauds of its hero worship will perish with the superstitions of its dying mythology, and men will then be accorded credit for what they do and not for what they were ignorantly supposed to have done.

In those better days, which are already breaking on the horizon of the years to come, there will be an impartial and unerring forum in which the judgments of passion and prejudice and malevolence will be reversed forever. With the growth of the world's wisdom there will be a new measure of success which will give to duty done credit for the weight of calumny and contumely and malice through which a man fearlessly fought the uneven battle of life. To that

serene and certain day the dead statesman whose life and services we commemorate can safely trust his fame.

In the beautiful lines of Catullus—

> Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
> Illuc unde negant redire quemquam.

He is now traveling the darksome path to that land from which they say no one ever returns. Whether the dark and silent journey will end in cold obstruction and oblivious death, or whether he will wake from his dreamless sleep in the glorious morning of another world, we do not know. We can only fondly hope and trust that the inexorable fate which cuts the thread of mortal life may hold—

> The golden key
> Which opes the palace of eternity.

Address of Mr. PEIRCE, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is the common lot of all to die. We know that from this fate there is no escape. It is absolutely inevitable. We may look for it and see its near approach and yet are never ready to receive the grim messenger, no matter at what hour or in what guise he may appear.

> Leaves have their time to fall,
> And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
> And stars to set; but all,
> Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O death!

Death lays his icy hands on our children, young, loving, and promising, and our hearts are wrung with grief. We cannot understand the mystery of their death. We see the full-grown man, in all the pride of his strength and usefulness, called from life to death, and such a dispensation seems inscrutable and marvelous.

Three-score years pass by and with them have come usefulness and honors and troops of friends, but the grim messenger calls his victim home, and in our weakness we cry out against the divine economy that makes it possible, and say that more years should be

added for the enjoyment of all these achievements. Inevitable as death is, our natures always revolt at its arbitrary power. Death loves a shining mark, and we this day mourn the loss of a friend, a lawyer, a statesman, and a patriot.

Living in a stirring age, it was his fortune to serve his country at a time that called for the exercise of statesmanship and patriotism of the highest order. Few men have seen more public service, and few men have been more honored.

I need not now and here trace his steps at length from early life through all the struggles of boyhood and manhood until he achieved his final success. That has already been done by my colleague [Mr. Browne]. But it is a matter of absorbing interest that he had the iron will and nerve in 1839 to leave his home in Pennsylvania and seek a then far-off State, with slender means and among strangers, to win for himself a home and fame. The will and the courage that prompted him to this were sure signs of ultimate success. With all our present railroad facilities it is now hard to realize the undertaking of a journey to a new State requiring weeks in its accomplishment. He selected La Fayette for his home and lived there until his death, a period of forty-three years, and for that city he always had the greatest pride and affection. Engaging in the practice of the law at a bar composed of men notably and conspicuously able in their profession, he soon won his way to the front ranks and kept it until he entered the broader field of politics. In the practice of the law and in politics his life was full of struggles and antagonisms, and yet he won and held in the highest degree the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

It has always seemed to me that one of the most striking elements of his character was to be found in the courage of his convictions. His judgment was formed after mature and deliberate reflection, and once formed he stood by it firmly and immovably. He was never a time-server, and his record is full of instances illustrating this element of his character. I will give but one. When the issue was made upon the currency question very many of the leading men of his party were inclined to go with what seemed to be the ruling passion of the hour, and in their anxiety to catch the

popular breeze sailed far away from the record of the party. The effect of these leaders so acting was demoralizing in the extreme.

Mr. ORTH had voted for the resumption act and for all the leading features of the financial policy of his party. That policy was on trial. Many thought it a mistake, and evil effects from it were prophesied freely on every hand; but well do I remember his heroism at that hour. In my city, where he was always a favorite, he was greeted with an audience that any man might be proud to face; and when he came to discuss that policy of his party how well do I remember him! With that serious, deliberate, and determined manner that always attracted and convinced, he said: "I voted for the resumption act. I believe I did right, and I should do so again." When he had finished his argument the doubting and hesitating were won completely over to him, and from that time on there was no doubt in their minds of the propriety and value of that legislation. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of his action and the value of his services in breasting the storm of opposition and remaining steadfast to correct doctrines. Such spirits are the salvation of all parties.

Mr. ORTH possessed a kind and sympathetic heart. His hand and heart were open to every appeal and no one was ever turned away. He was especially kind and tender in looking after the interests of the needy, and when his great heart ceased to beat, and distinguished men and high officials of the State and nation were gathering to pay their last sad tribute of respect, there came also very many humble men to drop their tears. While the public were being admitted to look for the last time upon that kindly face many old friends and neighbors wept bitterly. Among those who came was an old German soldier, in whose claim for pension Mr. ORTH had especially interested himself. Crippled with wounds received in honorable service under the old flag, decrepit from age, almost too feeble to walk unassisted, and braving the dangers of very bad weather, the old man had dragged himself into the house. In his hand he carried a small sprig of evergreen. Entering the room containing the remains, his eyes fell upon that face he knew and loved so well. Taking those cold hands in his and kissing them over and over again, he gave way to his grief and wept bitterly.

Looking up through his tears he exclaimed: "He was kinder than a father to me! Oh, what shall I do now that he is gone!" Laying the evergreen inside the casket, he said: "I am so poor, this is the only offering I can bring to him who was so good to me." He begged that the evergreen might be buried with his friend, and turned again and again to look upon that silent face until led away by the attendants. What higher and better tribute could be paid to his goodness and greatness than this. He had been over and over elected to the highest legislative body on earth; he had been high in the counsels of the men who controlled the destinies of his people in the hours of their deepest gloom; he enjoyed the confidence of Presidents and Cabinet officers, of judges and Senators, and members of the House to which he belonged; he had represented our country at the court of one of the richest and most powerful countries of Europe, and yet he never lost the affection of the humblest of his friends at home. They were among the very first to give evidence of their appreciation of his virtues and to mourn his loss.

The life of a public man is in some respects most undesirable. He may have lived beyond reproach, but too often his entrance into politics makes him the mark for all the shafts of envy and malice. It seems impossible for any public man to receive perfectly fair treatment; and it would be difficult to find any one in public life who had not at some time been treated in such a way as to have the iron enter his soul. Mr. ORTH was in public life when public excitement ran high and at a time when partisan feeling was intense, and in the contests through which he passed he knew some of the bitterness and rancor of party strife. And yet he so pursued the even tenor of an upright way that he retained the respect and esteem of those who were most active in the opposing ranks. More than once did he allude with feelings of evident delight and satisfaction to the fact of the entire delegation from his State in Congress uniting in recommending and in urging his appointment to a foreign mission. And no one was more prompt and ready to do justice to others than he. He could not and would not consent to see any one unjustly assailed, and he would not stand by and hear a false accusation made for any mere temporary partisan pur-

pose. At one time an estrangement came between himself and another very prominent gentleman of the opposite party, and for several years their social relations were interrupted. In a party of gentlemen one day he heard the integrity of this gentleman assailed. With flashing eye and indignant mien he came to his rescue and said: "I have known him for years. He is my political enemy and I am not on terms of personal intimacy with him; but I know him to be an honest and incorruptible man, and I will not silently allow his good name to be impeached." The incident came to the ears of the gentleman, and brought him to Mr. ORTH at once for a reconciliation, which followed, and always afterward they enjoyed each other's friendship and confidence.

No reference to the character of Mr. ORTH would do him justice that did not greatly emphasize his habit of industry. He believed that now was the time for the discharge of every duty, and faithfully he followed that belief. Upon receipt of a letter, no matter from whom it might come, he seemed impatient until its answer should be speeding on its way. He believed that anything worth doing at all was worth doing well, and he gave his whole attention to every matter engaging his mind. Every detail received full consideration, and the amount of work he accomplished seemed almost marvelous. As a legislator he labored not alone for general results, but it was his ambition to make every law perfect in all its details.

Mr. ORTH was passionately fond of his family circle, and here the best qualities of the heart were most apparent. He believed in the sanctity of home, and that the man who was true in his family relations could not be untrue to the honor of the nation. While he fully appreciated the honors of public life and was deeply sensible of all he had won, yet he believed they were only valuable as they come home to heighten the enjoyment of that little circle that gathered about his hearthstone. All hopes, all honors, all aspirations, led him back to the charmed circle. Devoted, tender, and true, his loss has fallen upon that little circle with crushing force.

Mr. ORTH'S nature contained a deep religious vein. Without obtruding it upon others' attention he always maintained the high-

est respect for religion and religious institutions. The opinion of good people always afforded him the liveliest satisfaction, and he constantly had in view the desire to so conduct himself as to bring no reproach upon himself and to merit high opinion of good men. In one of my familiar conversations with him, which were always appreciated by me, he said to me: "A member of Congress cannot be too circumspect in his conduct here. He should remember that every night pious people are kneeling down and praying for him." Our friend is gone, and those who enjoyed his confidence and friendship, who loved him for his estimable qualities and so profited by his wisdom and experience, sincerely mourn his loss. But he is not lost to us. He is still with us in a bright and enduring example. He has left to the country the legacy of a well-spent life. To the youth of the country he leaves an example of industry, of perseverance, of honesty, of patriotism, and of success, to inspire them with lofty and ambitious purposes.

Address of Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois.

Mr. SPEAKER: In the midst of an active service, where personal cares and requirements press upon us, where our duties and responsibilities are so great that we become aggressive and headstrong in their performance and observance; in a life upon this floor, where seemingly the hours are altogether too short and the day itself but a brief hour; where strong men grapple in debate at times almost as fiercely as warriors do in battle; where the skill and adroitness of the one is only counteracted by the logic, the eloquence, and the activity of the other; where time appears to be the great desideratum and men are taught that an hour lost or diverted is almost a calamity; while thus thoroughly engaged and absorbed in these activities, oblivious apparently to matters of graver concern, we have been brought to a halt by the command of the immortal Speaker of Mankind, and reminded and admonished in the most forcible and impressive manner that we are but mortal.

How suddenly and how frequently this terrible command has been given this House is a sad remembrance to us all.

It is our custom, and as I believe an eminently proper one, that we of our own motion should stop in the activities of this Chamber, and laying aside all thought of pressing duty devote an hour to the memory and honor of those of our members who have been called hence to a higher life, to a higher sphere of action, and to the lesson which it teaches.

This hour we devote to-day to the memory of our departed friend and member, GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Indiana; and I would not that this hour should pass without rising in my place and saying a word in testimony and to the memory and to the honor of this grand old man. Old not in years, old not in appearance or in physical and mental power, but old and grand in the service of his country; a diplomat, a soldier, and a statesman, for a period of upward of forty years almost continuously he served his State and his country well.

His colleagues upon this floor, with exact data of his public service, having intimate relations and full knowledge of his public life and personal character, have spoken eloquently and in excellent taste of his great worth. I speak of him, and only briefly, as we knew him here in recent years, and as a warm friend and as a true man.

Mr. ORTH was prominent in this body as one of its leaders, both in counsel and in debate. His great experience, his thorough familiarity with the history of his country and the necessities of its people; his quick perception; his cultured mind, where were stored the treasures of a long and active public life; his steadfast adherence to the principles of his political faith, rendered him invaluable in this legislative assembly, in the preparation and in the enactment of wise and beneficial laws in the interest of the people and the country. He was specially adapted to this service in which he took great pride and labored industriously.

As a debater Mr. ORTH took high rank. Never was challenge in debate sent him which he did not instantly accept, and from a mind of remarkable resources and of great activity he supported his position with such an array of facts and illustrations, so tersely put, with argument so logical and eloquent, with an earnestness of

manner, aggressive yet courteous and convincing, which carried conviction to the minds of all that he was honest in his belief and that he had the courage of his own convictions.

He was a statesman in the broader sense; he gave his energy, his great talents, and the best efforts of his mind to matters of national concern and in the interest of the general public. He was too broad for selfishness, too great to become useless through envy or jealousy, and the undermining or tearing down of another's position by secret methods for his own advancement was beneath him. He would extend the same candor to an opponent which he would expect for himself, and would take an advanced and manly position, not obtruding, yet courageous in the consciousness of his own ability to sustain himself and the cause which he advocated by merit alone.

Mr. ORTH was strong and aggressive in his own belief, yet sensitive as a child, and warm, exceedingly warm, in his friendships.

I shall not forget how this grand old man, with his forty years of experience in public life resting so gracefully upon him and lighting up as with a halo his charming countenance, greeted me for the first time as I entered this Hall, a new and young member of this body; with that smile which was characteristic of him and which had become a part of his very nature—warm, cordial, and dignified, with outstretched hands grasping both of mine in his he bade me welcome to public life, its duties and its responsibilities. With great delicacy he pointed out the various methods of successful legislation, and gave in kindest manner such information as he thought would be of immediate service, so valuable to a new and so often unthought of by an old member. The acquaintance thus formed ripened into a warm and generous friendship, which continued uninterruptedly until "his light of life went out."

Mr. ORTH was a true man in the best acceptation of that term, true to his own manhood, true to his own convictions, true to his family, true to all the requirements of his position in life, true to the end to the duties imposed upon him by an exacting and discriminating public.

Mr. ORTH was an American proud of his country, its free institutions, and of the unexampled progress of its people. When

presented as the representative of this nation at court in Vienna, he addressed the foreign sovereign in the native tongue of the realm so perfectly that the emperor immediately inquired what part of the empire he claimed as his nativity. True to his country and proud of its citizenship, thanking the emperor for his compliment, he answered, "I am, sir, an American citizen, as my fathers before me have been for one hundred years."

The every act of this man in a long and useful public life, in his personal characteristics, the voice, the gesture, the expression, evidenced to all his thorough equipment for his service, the absolute sincerity of his motives, and the secret of his success in the brilliant career just closed.

We bow in reverential attitude to-day and mourn the loss of this distinguished member. We commemorate his virtues and pay tribute to his great achievements.

In this sad affliction we feel grateful in the consolation we have that his race is better that he lived: that it was well that such a life had been led and such an example left.

By his death this House loses one of its old and most honored members; Indiana one of her great men; the nation one of its safest counselors; the people a friend and benefactor.

Address of Mr. DE MOTTE, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: For the eighth time the shadow of death has fallen upon this House. Mr. Wood, of New York; Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina; Mr. Allen, of Missouri; Mr. Hawk, of Illinois; Mr. Lowe, of Alabama; Mr. Updegraff, of Ohio; Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, and Mr. Shackelford, of North Carolina, have successively been stricken down while discharging the high trust committed to them by the people. There is no time, from babyhood to hoary age, when the appearance of death does not seem to us inopportune. There are no circumstances under which it is not appalling. It has been wisely ordered that we may not know the time appointed for us to die. The vast book of nature, that un-

failing storehouse of knowledge, the Book divine, with its prophecies, its proverbs, and its promises, give no formula by which we may calculate the days allotted us.

We have met to-day to honor the memory of one of the oldest, most experienced, and ablest of our number; one who for many years had served the people of his State in this Chamber and in other places of dignity and responsibility. Ripe in years, vigorous in mind, wise in counsel, sincerely devoted to the service of his country and his race, we deeply deplore his loss.

GODLOVE S. ORTH was the last but one of a brilliant company of young men who at about the same time became prominent in the politics of Indiana.

That political pentecost, the campaign of 1840, gave tongues of fire to these gifted young men. With an earnestness and power before that unknown in political discussion; with the fervor of the religious devotee, their eloquence, at the recollection of which the eyes of the survivors of that memorable campaign still kindle with enthusiasm, was irresistible in rallying the people to the support of General Harrison.

Most gifted of these and of nearly the same age were George H. Proffit, Joseph G. Marshall, George G. Dunn, Samuel W. Parker, E. W. McGaughey, Henry S. Lane, GODLOVE S. ORTH, and Richard W. Thompson. I say with the pride of a native Indianian no State in this Union, no community of people anywhere of equal numbers, ever produced in one generation a more brilliant company.

Proffit was twice elected to Congress, and by the able manner in which he discharged his duties secured the fullest confidence of his constituents. In the strength of his manhood he passed away with the generation preceding this.

Marshall, estimated by those now living who knew him as the most talented and scholarly of them all, after having been the candidate of his party for governor of his State, died before 1850, beloved and honored by the people.

E. W. McGaughey was a boy in stature and in personal appearance, but a giant in intellect. Genial, witty, logical, and happy in the use of language, he was formidable upon the stump and at the

bar. He was dearly beloved by his party friends, and they rallied around "Little Ned," as they familiarly called him, with an enthusiasm rarely equaled. A Whig, he was twice elected to Congress from a pronounced Democratic district. His was not a nature to endure defeat, so when defeat came he turned from the associations of his youth to a new field of labor. On his way to the then newly-discovered El Dorado on the Pacific coast, while crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he was stricken by a malignant fever, and with the roaring of the two great oceans for his requiem he died.

George G. Dunn was twice elected to Congress. Before arriving at middle age, in the midst of his usefulness and in the enjoyment of the fullest confidence of the people, he was gathered to his fathers.

Samuel W. Parker was also twice elected to Congress, and died more than a quarter of a century ago, honored by the people of the whole State.

It was given to three only of these gifted men to approach the limit of life assigned by the psalmist.

Henry S. Lane, "the Henry Clay of Indiana," as he was sometimes appropriately called, while perhaps least ambitious for official positions, was most highly honored with them. The people of Indiana withheld from him nothing they had to bestow. He was elected to the legislature, a member of Congress, the governor of his State, and United States Senator, in all of which positions he stood shoulder to shoulder with the ablest of his associates. Retiring from the Senate in 1867, he spent the remainder of his days in quiet usefulness in the beautiful little city which had been his home for almost half a century. Less than two years ago he went to his rest, honored and beloved by all.

The second of the trio to enter the valley and shadow was Godlove S. Orth, in honor of whom this august body has set apart this hour.

He was the youngest of the brilliant company of 1840. Less gifted by nature, perhaps, than some of his companions, he made recompense therefor by unremitting study and honest, conscientious devotion to the letter as well as the spirit of the work he had in

hand. Elected to the senate of his State when but twenty-five years of age, he immediately became so necessary to that body and took such high rank as a legislator and parliamentarian that after two years' service he was elected president of the senate. From that time until the day of his death he was a trusted party leader. Skilled in the rare faculty of estimating his fellow-men correctly, he was an efficient organizer. Mild mannered yet plain spoken, always sincere and able to impress his associates with that sincerity, he was a peacemaker and a promoter of harmony. Deliberate, cautious, and yielding when preparing for the struggles of public life, he was quick, obstinate, and aggressive when those struggles were upon him. In my judgment but few men of his disposition and habits of mind could assume his proportions in an emergency.

For forty years, with here and there an exceptional year, the people who knew him best have kept him in positions of responsibility and honor, in all of which he so demeaned himself as to command their love and confidence.

I doubt not I will be pardoned for turning for one moment from the honored dead to the honored living. Hail to thee, Dick Thompson, last of the brilliant company of 1840; peer of thy coadjutors in all things and superior to them in many! May the time be far distant when thy voice, to which the people of thy State have for forty years so eagerly turned for counsel, encouragement, and inspiration, shall be stilled in death.

The labors of GODLOVE S. ORTH are ended.

"The record of a noble life is that life's best eulogy; the history of the deeds of worthy men their most lasting epitaph."

What Mr. ORTH has accomplished for his country and his fellow-men is our inheritance.

I can make no better wish for my State nor for the nation than that their destiny for the future may be controlled by men so able, so patriotic, so wise, so good as he.

Address of Mr. FORD, of Missouri.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was my good fortune to be somewhat intimately associated with Mr. ORTH in the Forty-sixth and first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. Sitting at his side, I had rare opportunity of knowing and learning to esteem a thoroughly representative American statesman. Mr. ORTH was kind and considerate, and although a man of varied experience, a citizen who had represented his Government abroad with great ability and was not less conspicuous as a legislator in the councils of his country, he was yet unpretending, indulgent, and generous. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ORTH was proud of his country and devoted to the republican form of government. He had seen the degradation of the millions affected by the pernicious system inseparable from monarchy, and realized the full force of that great truth, "the people can best govern themselves."

He was a sincere, ardent believer in the dignity of American citizenship, and would proclaim it with as much fervor in the presence of kings as when addressing an audience in the State of Indiana. Naturalized citizens appreciate his fidelity and revere his memory; and I shall take leave to add the preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of Irish-American citizens as a tribute to the worth of an estimable, distinguished American citizen:

CLAN-NA-GAEL HALL,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1883.

At the regular meeting of the Clan-na-Gael Association held on this date, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

Whereas we have learned of the death of the late Hon. G. S. ORTH, ex-minister to Vienna, and chairman of the sub-committee of Foreign Affairs charged with the duty of inquiring into the cases of the American citizens imprisoned by the British in Ireland; and

Whereas Hon. Mr. ORTH, as Representative and citizen, manifested a sincere sympathy for the Irish people and those who served and suffered for them, and faithfully and efficiently performed his duty as chairman of the sub-committee above referred to: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That we, as American citizens of Irish birth or origin, ex-

press our deep and heartfelt regret at his death and the consequent loss to his family of a devoted and affectionate husband and father, to the Republic of one of its purest, noblest, and ablest Representatives and citizens, and to the Irish people of a faithful, earnest, and practical friend.

It was ordered that a copy of the above be filed with the records of the association, and that copies be forwarded to Mrs. Orth and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On behalf of the Clan-na-Gael.

ED. MEAGHER CONDON,
JAMES DILLON,
JAMES BELLEW,
Committee on Resolutions.

Address of Mr. DOXEY, of Indiana.

Mr. SPEAKER: By those who were fellow-members, colaborers, and the political associates of my lamented predecessor have his virtues been praised and his talents appropriately applauded. With tongues whose brilliancy has awakened these chambers in the presence of him of whom we would this day speak, and whose eloquence and wisdom have attracted his attention and his admiration, has his life been reviewed. All this has been said so beautifully and by words laden with such pure love that I feel all has been said that need be said.

A monument typical of the personal and political character of this distinguished statesman and patriot has been built here by friends this day; but I, as his successor to a seat in this House, and for many years his constituent and admirer, cannot permit this last opportunity to pass to cast upon the mound beneath which slumbers his memory a rosebud, a leaf, some simple emblem to mark the appreciation in which I held him while living and the sorrow I feel at his loss.

He has gone from among us, and the chair he occupied will never be filled by any one more pure in nature, more lofty and courageous in his actions, more kind and gentle in his every word. He won the hearts of those he chanced to meet wherever he went. He was frank, he was honest, he was plain. None loved him better than those who knew him best. In his own home city, where

his daily walks were most conspicuous, was he held in highest esteem.

There was no secrecy in his private life. He was the soul of truth. History can reveal nothing which will detract from the purity of his life and character.

His politeness was one of his most prominent characteristics. It was of the genuine type, that which springs from the true goodness of heart, that politeness which ever seeks to contribute to the happiness of others and which avoids all that could give pain. He studiously avoided personal bitterness. He could discuss a political question with an opponent who differed most widely from him, without for a moment losing his temper.

But GODLOVE S. ORTH is dead. That tongue which once by its wisdom and eloquence stirred the souls of those about me here to-day now lies cold and speechless beneath the sod. But in history it will speak forever. The seat he so well filled on this floor has been taken by another. The various positions he held in the organization of this Congress are occupied by other men. The daily routine moves forward as when he was among you. Apparently there is no gap left here by his demise; but there is a vacancy, not only in the ability of this Congress, but in the heart of every one who knew him.

He has crossed the dark river. To the summons has he responded, and gone to join the innumerable caravan that moves to the mysterious realms. His death was as peaceful as his life. He went not like a slave at night, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, wrapped the drapery of his couch about him, and has lain down to peaceful dreams.

The resolutions were then adopted; and accordingly the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE,
December 18, 1882.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPherson, its Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a member of the House from the State of Indiana, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. HARRISON. I request the Chair to lay before the Senate the message just received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Acting Secretary read the House resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these proceedings to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, in view of this announcement from the House of Representatives of the death of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, an event which will bring sorrow to a very wide circle of friends both in public and in private life, and out of respect to the memory of one who had a very long and a very honorable public service, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair announces as the committee on the part of the Senate to join the House committee to attend the funeral ceremonies of Mr. ORTH, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Harrison], the Senator from New York [Mr. Lapham], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Sawyer]. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE SENATE,
January 31, 1883.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPherson, its Clerk, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions adopted by that body in relation to the death of GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a member of the House from the State of Indiana.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask the Chair to lay the resolutions of the House before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana asks that the resolutions just received from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate. If there be no objection such will be the order, and the resolutions will be read.

The Principal Legislative Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended that suitable honors may be paid the memory of GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a Representative from Indiana.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. ORTH the country has sustained the loss of a safe counselor, a patriotic citizen, and an able and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for his memory the House at the conclusion of these ceremonies shall adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Mr. HARRISON. I submit resolutions for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Indiana, and tenders to the family and kindred of the deceased the assurance of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended that opportunity may be given for fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased and to his eminent public and private virtues, and that as a further mark of respect the Senate at the conclusion of such remarks shall adjourn.

Address of Mr. HARRISON, of Indiana.

Mr. PRESIDENT: GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Indiana, a member of this Congress from the ninth district of that State, departed this life at his home in La Fayette, Indiana, on the 16th day of December, 1882. Mr. ORTH was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of April, 1817, and was at the time of his death in his sixty-sixth year. His parents were of German stock, and he always spoke with pride of those homely but sturdy qualities of his ancestors which made them so conspicuously useful and influential as citizens of his native State. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, and during his course there was a fellow-student of Ex-Governor Conrad Baker, of Indiana. The college friendship formed between these two conspicuous Indianians was maintained unbroken through life.

After finishing his literary course Mr. ORTH devoted himself to the study of the law, spending some time in the law office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, for whom he always retained an affectionate admiration. The influence of Mr. Stevens upon the character of his young pupil can be plainly traced in that sympathy with the weak and oppressed which marked Mr. ORTH's life and speeches. Having finished his legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and at once removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where the remainder of his life was spent.

He arrived at La Fayette in 1839, and began at once the practice of his profession, to which he brought good acquirements, industry, energy, and rather conspicuous powers as an advocate. He very soon entered into political life, and the practice of his profession was necessarily much interrupted by the public duties to which he was repeatedly called by his neighbors.

In 1843, only four years after his removal to La Fayette, he was elected to the State senate as a Whig. That he served his constituency with fidelity is evidenced by the fact that he was twice afterward returned by them.

In 1845, when only 28 years of age, he was, after a very spirited and protracted contest, chosen president of the senate.

In the year 1848 Mr. ORTH was a Presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and took an active and effective part in that exciting campaign. He was a member of the peace congress which assembled at Washington in 1861, being one of the five delegates from the State of Indiana.

In 1862 he entered the military service of his country and was placed in command of the United States ram Hornet, assigned to duty on the Ohio River, where he rendered valuable if not conspicuous service.

In the year 1862 Mr. ORTH was first elected to the Congress of the United States. That campaign in Indiana will always be a memorable one. The first great impulse of patriotic enthusiasm had somewhat abated before a succession of disasters to the national armies, and a great deal of discontent had begun to manifest itself against the administration of Mr. Lincoln. Of the eleven Congressmen to which the State of Indiana was then entitled only four were chosen who were in sympathy with the Administration, and of these Mr. ORTH was one. He was at once brought into contact with the most exciting and momentous issues which have ever engaged the attention of the national Congress, and was not slow to lift his voice in emphatic and courageous utterances in favor of what he believed to be for the honor and perpetuity of the Government.

He had faith to believe that this seeming ebb in the patriotic resolution of our people to maintain the Government would be followed by a flow which would lift the tide of patriotism and courage higher than before. His first speech in the House was upon a resolution for the expulsion of a member from Ohio, who was charged with the utterance of treasonable sentiments. Mr. ORTH was successively elected by the people of his district to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and to the Forty-third Congress from the State at large, having been nominated by the State convention of his party.

He was during the Forty-third Congress chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and did some very valuable work for

the better organization of our consular service. Under his lead a systematic organization of the consular offices was arranged and the salaries, which before had been irregular, were adjusted upon the basis of the responsibilities and duties of the respective offices.

During his period of service Congress was called upon not only to provide for carrying the war to a successful issue, but after it had ended to consider the more difficult and delicate subject of reconstruction. Mr. ORTH soon came to be recognized as an influential and valuable member of the House. He was not a frequent speaker, but was always listened to by his associates with interest and attention, and never failed to make interesting contributions of suggestion and information to the discussions in which he engaged.

In 1875 Mr. ORTH was appointed by General Grant minister to Austria. He went to his post, entered upon his duties, and remained in their discharge for about one year. In the spring of 1876 he was unanimously nominated by his party as its candidate for governor, being then still at his post in Austria. He resigned his position and came home to enter upon the campaign to which his political friends had called him. Early in that campaign accusations were made against him in relation to the Venezuela treaty and claims.

While indignantly denouncing the accusations as slanderous and untrue, he was finally led to believe that the interests of his party would be subserved by his withdrawal from his candidacy for governor, and in the midst of the campaign, by a letter to the chairman of the State central committee, he announced his withdrawal. He was not willing that a possible defeat should be attributed to him, and so made this personal sacrifice in the interest of party harmony and success.

In the year 1878 he sought and obtained a nomination from his own people, those who knew him best, to the Forty-sixth Congress. This nomination was tendered by his friends, and accepted by him, as an expression of their continued confidence in his integrity and patriotism, and he was elected by a good majority.

Very soon after taking his seat in this Congress Mr. ORTH, rising

to a question of privilege and referring to the accusations which had been made against him, said:

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time in a service of nearly twelve years that I have asked the attention of the House to a matter personal to myself. The explanation which I am about to make is due to my friends, and especially to my immediate constituents, who have for so long a period favored me with their unwavering confidence and support. These friendships and this confidence are to me beyond all price, and shall ever be regarded as among the most cherished memories of my life. To some it may seem that this explanation should not have been deferred so long, but it was so deferred in the hope, now a reality, that I could make it in this Hall, where it can most properly be made, for the reason that here the chief matters causing it had their origin.

* * * * * * * *

Mr Speaker, would you believe it, in view of the clamor which prevailed against me during this investigation, that while the "campaign document" is full of direct and incidental allusions to me, referring to me time and again by name, the report presented to the House mentions my name but once or twice incidentally, and nowhere makes the least charge against me personally, or any allusion or insinuation affecting my integrity or calling in question in any manner any of my acts in connection with this entire transaction. The presentation of this report to the House was followed by a repeal of the act of February, 1873, which the committee in their report to the House say "was wholly unnecessary, as the treaty provides that the awards * * * shall be final and conclusive," and the whole matter remitted to the Executive.

Continuing he said:

As already mentioned, Indiana is politically a doubtful State. By both parties it was then regarded as the pivotal State in the Union. The result of her election in October would in all probability have been decisive of her Presidential vote in November, and that vote with equal probability might have decided the Presidential election.

* * * * * * * *

On mature reflection it seemed to me but one course could be adopted, and that was to remain no longer in a position when by so remaining I endangered the success of my party, to whose principles I am attached, of whose history I am proud, and whose continued triumphs are paramount to the wishes or interests of any single individual.

Mr. ORTH was again elected to the Forty-seventh Congress and was renominated by his party for election to the Forty-eighth Congress. These repeated expressions of confidence by those who had known him from his boyhood and had watched his whole public

career show that he was trusted and loved by those who knew him best.

In his family relations the kindness which he manifested everywhere became a very tender affection. His home was the abode of reciprocal and self-denying service. Those who entered it always found an atmosphere of peace. In his public life he was industrious and faithful to the trusts he had undertaken. As a speaker he was earnest in manner, clear in statement, and enforced his views with courage and directness.

Mr. ORTH'S health began to show symptoms of decay during the protracted session of Congress last summer, though he was not thought, either by himself or his friends, to be seriously sick. After the close of the session he spent some weeks at Berkeley Springs, under the impression that he was suffering from malaria. His health, however, continued to grow worse, and he returned to his home in Indiana.

He was a man of great kindness of heart; his sympathy with men was large and wide. He had not only a kindly face and a cordial greeting, but was ready and prompt in helpful deeds. He took a great interest in young men, and by hopeful counsel and substantial aid did much to advance the fortunes of many who came to him for help.

His genial manner gave him ready access to the people in his political campaigns, and made him a formidable competitor. Until the campaign of 1882 he had never been defeated before the people, though he had been a candidate many times for State and national offices. This defeat was undoubtedly owing in large part to the fact that the disease of which he afterward died had so far enfeebled him that it was impossible for him to appear before his constituents in debate. Indeed, he was unable to attend but few of the public meetings held in his district.

The excitement of the political campaign, from the active pursuit of which his health debarred him, must have worn upon his spirits. It was a new experience for this veteran to be a looker-on. He was wont to be in the thickest of the fight. His friends carried on his campaign for him with great spirit, and tried to make up by their efforts for the absence of their leader, but it was

of no avail; Mr. ORTH suffered his first defeat before the people, and at the same time faced that enemy to whom we must all succumb. He found the circle of his intercourse, which had been so wide, first limited to his home and then to the narrow confines of a room into which only those who were of his own household could enter.

In this narrow field, narrow as measured by a rule, but wide in its interests and affections, the final struggle was enacted. Slowly the life currents ebbed; but while the bodily strength failed the spirit was strong. He drew the members of his own family close about him, and when the arms would no longer draw them to the breast upon which they had trustfully leaned so long he wrapped them in the softer folds of his kindly spirit.

He entered the dark valley in the faith that there was light and life beyond. As its shadows deepened he said: "I know that I am in God's hands, not only every hour but every moment, and they are good hands; yes, they are good hands." And so this active and useful life was ended. A multitude of sorrowing friends followed him to the grave; the city with whose life and growth he had been so long identified mourned him, and the circle of sorrow widened till it touched the margins of the State and nation he had served so long and so well.

Address of Mr FRYE, of Maine.

I am sorry, Mr. President, that I am compelled to bring to this occasion no adequate preparation. Perhaps the business of the last fortnight might serve to excuse me, yet I do not feel at liberty to allow the opportunity to pass without a few words in memory of one whom I esteemed as a warm personal friend.

Mr. President, our lives here are not easy; all our ways are not ways of pleasantness, nor are all our paths paths of peace. We have much labor, many disappointments, many baffled hopes, many ambitions that never can be realized, much criticism, just and unjust, and sometimes heavy weariness of body and of spirit; and yet there are grand compensations, and one of the purest is the delight-

ful acquaintanceships made and the enduring friendships contracted.

It seems to me, sir, that, as a rule, to know a man well is to love him well. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. Brown] the other day in speaking to the memory of his dead colleague said that in early days, when comparatively unknown to each other, they were enemies, but in later days, serving in the Congress of the United States together, knowing each other better, they were warm, earnest friends.

Sir, in these halls of Congress it seems to me as nowhere else in the world do men learn to know each other well. There are antagonisms, I know; there is ardent, earnest, and sometimes angry debate; there is agreement and disagreement; and yet these very processes only reveal the noblest qualities and the grandest powers there are in men. These very antagonisms are but pathways to esteem.

Sir, the North and South came out from that terrible rebellion with a new respect for each other which made in the future a closer union possible, ay probable, than there ever existed before.

But now and then there comes a face which demands at sight our confidence and no man dreams of dishonoring the demand. Such a face had Mr. ORTH. I was serving in the earlier days of my public life in the House of Representatives. In those days, humiliated by a sense of utter nothingness, I was at one time compelled to address the House in defense of a report I had made. As I was taking my seat, humiliated by the chasm between what I had hoped and what I had realized, a warm hand grasped mine and a rich, mellow voice said to me, "Young man, that was a first-rate speech." That hand and that voice were Mr. ORTH'S. I see him now as I saw him then, white-haired, a fresh, ruddy face, a kindly blue eye, a gracious, courteous bearing; and, sir, it was not assumed on the occasion. It was the impulse of a great, warm heart. I sat in the next seat to Mr. ORTH for two years and knew him intimately for two years succeeding. I never heard him utter one harsh, one censorious word about political friend or political foe during my whole service.

Sir, Mr. ORTH was peculiarly a social man; he had a mind well stored by reading, by study, by extensive travel, and by large experience in public life. He had a warm and affectionate heart. He had unusual conversational powers, and I seldom have met a more delightful companion than he.

He was not a weak man. I heard his defense, which the Senator from his own State has read here in the presence of the Senate. I knew that he was laboring under a sense of grave injustice, of almost insufferable wrong, and he showed his strength and his power in his moderation, and the House recognized it as a defense perfect, full, and complete.

Sir, Mr. ORTH was a man of strong convictions, of very decided opinions. He hated slavery; he loved his country with an intense feeling, and believing that his party was the destroyer of the one and the savior of the other he was a zealous, earnest, active Republican, but broad enough to be just.

I was a year ago near his own home, and made inquiry about him. I found, and was not surprised to find, that Mr. ORTH was well beloved in his city and in his State. I found that he was a good citizen; he was a kind, generous neighbor; he was a loving, tender father; he was a true, affectionate husband. God temper this affliction to that widow and those children.

Mr. President, I say nothing of the public life of this distinguished man, nothing of his achievements, of his successes, or of his defeats. The distinguished Senator from his State has covered that ground thoroughly. I only speak of these homely virtues. And, sir, in that silent land whither he has gone may they not be the jewels after all? In that land "who shall be greatest?"

Mr. President, eulogists say that these occasions should be lessons to us, to the living. Lessons! Ah, sir, how swiftly they come! Hardly time for a recess between. Since I have served in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, sixty-nine members of the House and twenty-four Senators have joined "the innumerable caravan" and crossed "the covered bridge." Henry Wilson, just before he died, said to a friend, "Eighty Senators who have served with me have preceded me to the silent land." Said

Hannibal Hamlin, in eulogizing Mr. Wilson, "Since I have served in the United States Senate and been its presiding officer, one hundred and thirty-one Senators serving with me have gone beyond the veil." Lessons! Ah, sir, we must be dull scholars indeed if we learn nothing from them. Said a distinguished Senator in this place a few days since, in speculating upon the life beyond the veil, "Who knows?" I know, sir; any man may know. There is a chart absolute in its certainty, a guide perfect in His fidelity. In these lessons God speaks, and—

> To the dead He sayeth: Arise!
> To the living: Follow me!
> And that voice still soundeth on
> From the centuries that are gone,
> To the centuries that shall be!

Address of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was a custom of former ages for a man's nearest kindred to speak his eulogium when dead. It is not so now. His associates in the affairs of church or state sit in judgment on his memory. The member of the bar whose pleadings and briefs are over is spoken of by those with whom he contended; the memory of the disciple of the church who falls to rest is cared for by one who shared his life and his belief; and so here in the Halls of Congress we commemorate each other as we pass away.

I knew Mr. ORTH from the earliest years of my manhood. He belonged to a strong, vigorous, energetic class of men. He took a prominent rank in the politics of Indiana while yet a young man. There was a warmth and enthusiasm in his nature which accomplished much in his public career. He was a good neighbor and an obliging friend. He stood well with those who knew him best. He always outran the strength of his party in his own home. No better evidence of a well-spent life can any man have than this.

Mr. ORTH served in the legislature of Indiana, many years in Congress, and some time abroad in the foreign service. He dis-

charged all his duties in every station with ability. He never fell short of the expectations of his friends. Mr. ORTH was a partisan, but of a nature so genial and kind that his warm personal friendships embraced men of all parties.

I might dwell upon the associates with whom he entered life in Indiana, whose influence he experienced, and nearly all of whom have preceded him to the grave; but the time and the occasion do not permit. He sleeps at the beautiful city of La Fayette, with a strong band of comrades who have gone before him. Some day the pen of the historian and the tongue of the orator will embalm the names of the pioneer thinkers and workers of the Wabash Valley, and among them will be found that of GODLOVE S. ORTH. He was one of a brilliant and intellectual fraternity, a fraternity at the bar and in politics which has left an enduring influence on the history of the State of his adoption.

I saw Mr. ORTH not long before his death. He was aware of his failing powers, but spoke of the future, whatever it had in store, with cheerfulness and courage. Those who stood beside him at the last moment have informed me that his very last expression was one of happiness. Peace to his memory! In the grave all divisions are buried, and over his grave his friends and those who loved him will mourn, while the days and the weeks and the years go by.

Sir, in recognition of the sad event which we this day commemorate, I move the adoption of the resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously; and the Senate adjourned.

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